When in them of Freeha House No. 2 the short of "Rosal" are above and a collect of sistems was above ordered and a collect of sistems was above ordered and the collect of a research which as a person of State and Hockman, was accessful.

At the moment whitened police come up, headed by the Milks, and one of these conjuged to the resource are accessfully made the resource of the resource and shock were fired by the high, who always and success to the special police clear them the special police of two their various and divide back. They continued firing mutil they have over a block.

These the tracked Mr. F. Skidmore, special policeman, the product by a store, and he jaw theritard. An hadron remains in Trents first at. New York, twho is aboved to be only of the shark part of the skall. He correct to be, Onlyke Aring where in Atlantical, and moved to. His wound is not data evented by an Irish who almost at a special polycoman.

Another man had part of his law shot off. Neither of an astates could be accertained. It is probable that new very wounded. Eithern or twenty should were fired at the rince hut it was conceived by the groups of Irish who rince hut it was conceived above the groups of Irish who remained to the ground afternoon. But the policeman has been fired to derive these who were purposed by the crowd. They fired to derive these who were purposed by the crowd. They fired to derive these who were purposed by the remaining them and to show that they were a good doal alarmed and. The resolution of likelike at was througed by the crowd. They fired to derive these who were purposed by the hard. The resolution of likelike in the stronged by the crowd. They fired to derive these who were purposed for the word in the shemost of strong and discharges of fired arms in from of their dwellings. Another man, who but aided in from of their dwellings. Another man who had add to the other own of the special police were soon at south Ferry. Soon after ward a posses of Hill Postret police. The fired is a boy was also sh

McCarty, do.: James Winn, do.: Geo. Kooley, fighting; George Pagot, do.: Patrick Wheeler, throwing stones; George Fagot, do.: Patrick Wheeler, throwing stones;
John McDermott, exciting riot: Peter O'Nall, assault on a
special policeman with a stone. Burney Bugley, throwing
stones: Thomas Carley, do., Wm. Long, do.: Thos. Riley,
disorderly: Pat. Quigley, do., Wm. Conner, throwing
stones: Thes. German, do.: Jas. Kelley, do.: John Blake,
do.: besides some half-dozen others who are lodged in the
Second District Station House.

The streets were quiet and no signs of disturbance at 11
c clock last night.

At 9 o'clock the streets were as quiet as usual, the military was dismissed, and the care of the City was given
to the regular police force.

to the regular police force.

Sheriff Lott Mayor Lambert, the Chief of Police, and

those under their direction, performed their respective duties ably and fearlerally, and it was made evident that with the civil force, the peace of the city can at any time be maintained, although on this occasion the military doubtless acted as a check, and were probably the means of preventing any serious outbreak.

STREET PREACHING IN NEW-YORK.

There was preaching as usual vesterday afternoon in the Square, at the head of East Broadway, and also in the Park. A Southman who styles himself the "Angel" Gabriel, "preached in the Park from the steps of the City Hall without being molested. He was followed by another man, and Mrs. Bishop, an elderly woman, both of whom entertained a large audience for some time. Ga-briel, after leaving the Park, was followed by over a thousand persons, and it was said that he and his followers went to Brooklyn. Mr. Parker preached in East Broadway to a large and quiet audience.

SUNDAY IN WILLIAMSBURGH. It is estimated that some two or three thousand people proceeded to Brooklyn, yesterday, from this city, drawn there, probably, from motives of curiosity. A large procession, two abreast, marched down South Seventh-st., yesterday afternoon, for the above place. It was rumored that the "Angel Gabriel" would hold forth at the foot of North Sixth-st. at 1 o'clock, P. M. There was no assemblage at that place, neither did the "Angel" make his ap-

ANOTHER MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

MUTINY OF THE CREW OF A BRITISH BARK. About 6 o'clock last evening, Capt. Mann and mate, of the British bark Catherine Sharer, St. Johns, N. B., now lying in the North River, off Bedlow's Island, came to the First Ward Police Station and made complaint to Capt. Halpin that the crow of their ship had been guilty of mutiny and murder, and asking for their arrest.

Captain Halpin, accompanied by half a dozen officers, and the captain and mate, took a boat and rowed out to the Sharer and got on board. From the facts obtained there and the statements made by the officers on making their complaint, it appears that at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, during the absence of the captain, who was on shore, the crew mutinied, and endeavored to leave the watchman, named Fox, who was placed in charge of the vessel by the stevedore, prever from doing so, when they attacked him and threw him overboard, whereby he was drowned. The mate of the ship was on board at the time, but dared not go to the assistance of the watchman, as the crew were armed and desperate, and would, he feared, attack and murder him.

Capt. Mann desired Capt. Halpin to disarm the crew, and leave a couple of officers on board to assist him in restraining them from further violence. But that not being exactly consonant with the requirements of the law. Capt. H. arrested the following of the seamen and had then conveyed to the Station-House, on suspicion of being con-cerned in the murder: Thomas Plunkett, native of Ireland, aged 24; Thomas Churchill, American, aged 19; George Smith, of Germany, aged 30: Thomas Cook, American, aged 20: John Hackett, of Ireland, aged 21.

Information was received at the Station-House at twelve o'clock last night that the sailor who committed the murder was secreted in one of the sailor boarding-houses in Cherry-st. Capt. Halpin, accompanied by several police-men, immediately set out in pursuit of him. The Catherine Sharer was cleared on Friday last for

St. John, N. B., by Messrs. Ritchie, Bain & Co., of this

THE UNIVERSALIST STATE CONVENTION .- This Convention, at its late session in Worcester, Mass., passed a series of resolutions protesting in vigorous terms against the recent passage of the Nebraska bill and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Gov. SEWARD on Saturday can down the Eric Road to Jersey City and proceeded to Washington.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island will comm its adjourned session at Newport on Tuesday June 13.

DEATH OF COL. J. SPEED SMITH.-We greatly regret DEATH OF COL. J. SPEED SNITH.—We greatly regret to learn, by a private telegraph dispatch from Lexington, to J. Dudicy, Esq., of this city, that Col. John Speed Smith, of Madison, died at his residence yesterday morning, at 1 o'clock. We have no room or time to write such a notice of his life and character as he deserves, or our own feelings prompt. He was one of Kentucky's noblest sons. He was a man of strong intellect, of broad intelligence, of high cultivation, of refined taste, of the kindest heart, the most generous impulses, the heartiest and blandest manners, the most genial humor, warmest friendship, and of a soul instinct with uprightness and honor; who shall do justice to his memory?

and of a soul instinct with uprightness and honor; who shall do justice to his memory?

A very considerable portion of his life was spent in the public service; and there his chief characteristics always seemed to us to be a broad and noble patriotism, which had little regard to sections either of State or nation, and a spirit of manly independence, which pursued the course judgment and conscience approved as right, without waiting to inquire whether it might be popular or unpopular, or how he might be personally affected by it.

We are not prepared specify the posts of public trust in which he served. As long ago as 1821 he was elected to Congress, and ever since has been a prominent man in

which he served. As long ago as 1821 he was elected to Congress, and ever since has been a prominent man in Kentucky affairs. Frequently in each branch of the Legislature, he was always distinguished for his sagacity and his eloquence. The last office he held was that of President of the Board of Internal Improvement, from which he retired at the incoming of the present Constitution, desiring no further engagement upon the thenter of public life, where he had played a prominent part for more than thirty years.

[Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, 7th.

Cholera in Richfield the past week. On Tuesday has appearance in Richfield the past week. On Tuesday has seven persons died, and other cases existed. This is fearful mortality for a small place. The chizens of Richfield should take steps to thoroughly cleanse the place, and our town authorities, also, should be active, and have the city cleansed and well limed. The disease may be upon us before we know it, and as wise men we should be prepared to meet it.

P. S.—Health of the town better yesterday evening, and but one dangerous case.

[Liberty (Mo.) Trib., 2d.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. GUSTAVSVARN NOT YET TAKEN

OPERATIONS ON THE DANUBE. Cotton Steady-Further Decline in Breadstuffs.

CONSOLS, 91 3-8.

The U. S. mail steamer Pacific from Liverpool, 1 P.M., on Wednesday afternoon, May 31, with 167 pas sengers, arrived here last night about 9 o'oclek.

The Africa arrived out on Sunday night at 104 o'clock.

The news is not of much importance. The Liververpool Cotton market was rather steadier, but not sufficiently so to alter quotations. Breadstuffs were dull. Money in demand. Consols and French rentes strong and advancing.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1854.

The Agram Gazette speaks of a conflict between the Turks and Montenegrins near to Vascevicze, where the attack of the mountaineers was gallantly repulsed by the Turks. Priace Danilo's crusaders lost a few men, and fled in disorder to their fastnesses. Karatesse's Greek fillibuster gang, which had succeeded in reaching Macedonia from the isle of Negreponte, has likewise been defeated, and the ultimatum of England and France has reached Athens, by which the western powers require King Otho immediately to put a check to the expeditions from Greece, The following arrests were made up to 10 o'clock last diately to put a check to the expeditions from Greece, evening: John Cook, drunk and disorderly; Wm. Forden, to have all the officers and public officials who have exciting riot. Michael Riley, riot and fighting; Francis | joined the invasion tried and be declared unfit for public service forever in the Kingdom of Greece. Should the King be either unwilling or unable to comply with the ultimatum, the western powers will take the Government of Greece into their own hands and occupy the Kingdom-that is to say, King Otho will be dethrened, as he cannot remain in Greece when it is occupied by foreigners not come to protect him. Prince Napoleon in Constantinople courts the Polish emigration in a most open way. His friend and companion is the rich Polish refugee, Count Branicki, the great-grand-son of the Russian Potemkin, favorite to Empress Catharine. There are rumors affoat that Prince Napoleon is destined for the reconstructed throne of Poland, in case the Empress of France should give birth to a son and heir to the French Empire. Of course I give this presumption without attaching any serious importance to the rumor.

Austria continues to try new schemes of pacification; she is playing fast and loose, in the hope of maintaining her armed neutrality. Still her position becomes daily more dangerous, and the Russians continue to assemble an army in Poland around Kielce, half-way between Warsaw and Cracow.

It is said that Napoleon III is much dissatisfied with the Legislatif Assembly, on account of the want of zeal displayed in the Montalembert affair, and that he intends to give an amnesty to most of the Republicans, banished since the coup d'état, while dissowing the Assembly and declaring the Orleanists and Legitimists ineligible who had here their seat. Others again speak about some new plan of centralizing the news-papers, that is to say, of suppressing them altogether, with the exception of some Government papers. Still Napoleon is not the man to disclose his schemes

before he has them completed.

The Vienna papers turn flercely against England and France in excuse of the dodging and tergiversating policy of Austria. They abuse the western powers policy of Austria. They abuse the western powers for having done nothing against Russia, either by land or by sea, and for making no haste to aid Silistria. Besides, the orders in Conneil of April 15, which openly show the intention of England not to interrupt the trade with Russia, as far as only possible without interfering with the military operations, are an evidence of the good will of England toward Russia, even in time of war. An English merchant connected with Russia, whom I lately saw, told me openly that the only way for bringing the war to a speedy end would have been to harass and to cripple the Russian export commerce, which cannot fall into the hands of the neutrals, since they have no capital and no credit. neutrals, since they have no capital and no credit. Had the stoppage of trade materially reduced the in-come of the Russian nobles, they would soon have combined to murder the Czar, and his son Alexander would immediately make peace. Such Cobdenite plans for "crumpling up" Russia have been given up by the English Government, though it does not seem that the Council at Downing-st. has a clear idea who is ready to face all Europe, though unable to subdue the Turks without having ruined their national organization by their own allies, the English and French. Seeing all this, it is but natural that the nearer the unvielding obstin

French. Seeing all this, it is but natural that the nearer the decision draws in Vienna the more the conduct of Francis Joseph is wavering and uncertain; he has, as yet, not made up his mind; he sees the dangers of the Russian alliance just as clearly as the inevitable ruin which awaits him in case he should turn against Russia. Still the old politicians of Vienna remind him of the policy of his grandfather, Emperor Francis, who, in 1842, when Napoleon marched an army of 500,000 to 1842. men into Russia, likewise declared war against Czar Alexander, but carried it on without doing any harm to Russia, and soon after the French Dictator made war against his ally and son-in-law, and made alliance with the enemy, to whom his armies were opposed. Such a policy could once more be tried in Vienna with the

ne success. The accounts from the seat of war are very uncertain. Vienna papers speak of a series of conflicts on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, between Rassova and Bassardshik, by which the Turkish vanguard under Ismael Pasha is said to have been dislodged from both these positions, and a portion of the army corps of Gen. Lidders to have reached Silistria to begin the of Gen. Luders to have reached Silistria to begin the siege likewise by land. On the 22d a general attack is reported to have taken place, by which one of the outworks of Silistria, flanking the fortress, the redoubt Abdul Medjid, has been stormed by the Russians after a severe loss. All this may be true, still it is not believed and seems to be premature. Again the Constantineple correspondents tell us that even Anapa and Sukum Kaleh, on the Circassian coast, have been evacuated by the Russians; that Shamyl Bey, whose Lesghians fight on the shores of the Caspian, has appeared at the Black Sea (!) that his brother-in-law has Lesguans light on the shores of the Caspian, has peared at the Black Sea (!) that his brother-in-law has organized a Circassian government, and captured 1,500 Russians. I must openly confess, that though I am a friend of Turks and Circassians, I cannot believe that Czar Nicholas had been frightened so much as to give ap Anapa, a good fortress, at least as strong as

Silistria.

The bulletin of Gen. Osten-Sacken on the capture of the English war-steamer Tiger and its crew was very painful to the English. The prisoners will surely be paraded throughout the whole Empire of Russia, unless paraded throughout the whole Empire of its quite surpris-immediately rescued by the fleet. It is quite surpris-ing that the English Government gets its report so late that even the Russian builtetins reach England sooner than the dispatches of Admiral Dundas. As to Sir Charles Napier, the capture of Gustavsvarn has not Charles Napier, the capture of Gustavsvarn has not been confirmed, but now it is again said that the fort of Hango Udd has been taken by the Baltic fleet. There cannot be any doubt that the plan upon which the com-bined western powers have agreed is an expedition to the Crimea, including the destruction of the Russian fleet and the capture of Sevastopol. As soon as this scheme is carried the fleet of the Black Sea goes to the Baltic, after having left a few thomands in the Engine Baltic, after having left a few thousands in the Euxine in order to watch it. Still I fear that the taking of the Crimea may prove a sufficiently difficult task for the first campaign, and am by no means too sanguine about the exploits of Admiral Dundas. Marechal St. Arnaud is to take the command of the

whole army of Europe opposed to Russia. Omer Pasha as well as Lord Ragian have to zerve under him. Such is at least the present combination, which may soon get altered. The Marechal is to meet Omer Pasha at Varns and to combine the plan of operations. Riza Pasha, the Seraskier, is likewise to accompany the French Commander to the rendezvous, but Lord Ragian does not go with them. It is therefore sur-mised that Lord Ragian is destined to occupy the Crimea, and to act independently from, though in concert with, the main army.

A. P. C.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 30, 1854. The Times is highly indignant that the British gen-

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. eral has issued an order prohibiting its "own cor resdents" to accompany the British army. If the war were a bona fide war, it would be absurd to object to this measure, since the dispatches of the Duke of Wellington repeatedly complain of the information about his intended movements and dispositions which Napoleon was able to transmit to his peninsular generals through the columns of the English newspapers. As it is, the object of the order can only be to keep the English public in the dark about the treacherous designs of their expeditionary troops, and receives a suitable compliment in the order just enforced upon the Sultan by the heroes of the 2d of December to forbid, by a decree read in all mosques, any political conversation to the Turks. But why should the Turks be better off in this respect than the English public itself ! In yesterday's sitting of the House of Commons

Mr. Blackett asked Lord J. Russell whether, by the last Vienna protocol, Great Britain had given any recognition or sanction to the first article of the treaty of 28th April, 1854, between Austria and Prussia, whereby the contracting powers " reciprocally guarantee to each other the possession of their German and non-German territories, so that any attack made upon the territory of the one, no matter "whence it may come, shall be regarded as a hostile "attack on the territory of the other ?" Lord John Russell answered that "the protocol does not contain any special recognition or sanction of that first "article of the treaty between Austria and Prussia." Special, or not special, we read in the French Moniteur of yesterday that "the last protocol of Vienna connects the Anglo-French Convention for the present war with the Austro-Russian treaty for the eventual "war with the Austro-Russian treaty for the eventual
"war," i. e. connects the actual Anglo-French war
against Russia with the eventual Austro-Frensian war
for Russia, and is at all instances a guarantee given by
the western powers to Prussia and Austria for their
undisturbed pessession of Posen, of Gallicia, of Hungary, and of Italy. Lord John Russel further avows
that this protocol "has a tendency to confirm and unain"tain the principles which are constituted by the Vien"was protocols—manyly the integrity of the Turkish "tain the principles which are constituted by the Vien"na protocols—namely the integrity of the Turkish
"Empire, and the execuation of the Principalities by
"the Russian forces." In fact, it is a fresh engagement to maintain the status quo ante bellum. The
western powers cannot pretend to have gained any advantage over Russia by this protocol; for, the AustroPrussian treaty expressly stipulates: "An offensive and defensive action on the part of the
"two contracting powers would be occasioned, firstly,
"by the incorporation of the Principalities; and in the
"second place, by an attack on, or a passage of, the
"Balkans by the Russians." These two conditions
have manifestly been dictated by Russia herself. From
the very first, she declared that it was not her intenhave manifestly been dictated by Russia herself. From the very first, she declared that it was not her intention to incorporate, but to keep the Principalities as a "material guaranty" for the satisfaction of her demands. To cross the Balkan in the face of some \$2,000 French troops, is an idea which never entered into the Russian plan of campaign, the only object of which is to secure some of the fortresses on the right bank of the Danube as tetes-de-pont for her army, and as constant facilities for an inread into Bulgaria. Be it remaked, en pussant, that The Times in noticing this new protocol, is content at the best to hope that Austria may have been gained over to the western powers, Prussia being "notoriously" now governed by "Russian agents;" while The Morning Chronicle even despairs of any sincere adhesion of Austria. The despairs of any sincere adhesion of Austria. The great Napoleon would have forced Austria and Prussia great Napoleon would have forced Austria and Prussia into open alliance with Russia; the little one permits Russia to impose upon him an alliance with the Ger-man Powers which removes his army to the greatest possible distance from its basis of operations.

On the interpolation of Mr. Mullens, Lord John Russell declared that "a force consisting of about 6,000 men had been sent from France, with instructions to occupy the Piraus. An English regiment of infantry, which had left this country about a week "ago, should likewise be posted in occupation of the "Pireus." The cause of this measure was the conspiracy of the Greek Government with Russia. The troops were to occupy Athens only in certain contin-gencies. We read in the French papers of to-day that

gencies. We read in the French papers of to-day thas
"King Otho has accepted the ultimatum, and promised
"the return of the Maurocordato Ministry, in case the
"occupation were suspended. If not, he was decided
"to transfer his Government to the interior, and there
"to concentrate his troops," That this alternative
will not remain altogether a gratuitous offer, follows
from a further declaration by Lord J. Russell:

"If the King of Greece disapproves of the attempts of his people to violate the duties of a neutral power, he will find protection in the forces which have been sent, and the means of compelling his people to observe those du-ties. If, on the other hand, the protestations which we have received from the Greek Government should turn out not to be sincere, those forces might prove useful in another way." another way.

Consequently, the Greek Government may do as it pleases, Greece will be occupied.

The Times mentions with a certain moroseness that

The Times mentions with a certain moroemess and "French troops form at this moment the larger portion "of the garrisons of Rome, Athens and Constantinople, "the three great capitals of the ancient world." Old Napoleon was in the habit of occupying the capitals of the new world. Napoleon the Little, content with the theatrical show of greatness, disperses his armies over theatreas snow or greatmen, and locks up the better portion of his troops in so many culs de suc.

The withdrawal of the Bribery Prevention bill in

last night's House gave occasion to a highly amusing tournament between Little Johnny, Disraeli, and Bright. Mr. Disraeli remarked that

"The Government had introduced, during the seven important bills. Out of the seven, they had tested on three three had been withdraw seven importent bills. Out of the seven, they had been defeated on three; three had been withdrawn, and on the seventh, they had suffered considerable, though partial, defeats. They had been defeated on a bill for the entire change of the law of settlement—on a bill for the public education for Scotland—and on a bill on the total reconstruction of parliamentary oaths. They had withdrawn a most important measure for the complete change of the civil service, and they had withdrawn a measure for Parliamentary Reform. The Oxford University Reform bill would come out of the House in a very mutilated state.

If they had not had a fair prospect of carrying these measures they ought not to have been introduced. . . They were told that the Government had no principles. "all the talents," and one might have expected as every minister had made a sacrifice of his pri-

that, as every minister had made a sacrifice of his private opinions, some public advantage should at least have accrued from such heroism.

Lord John's answer was not rendered less weak by his great indignation. He exalts the merits of the bills defeated as well as of the bills withdrawn. At all events, he adds, the House was not for Mr. Disraeli and his friends. The latter had accused the Government of credulity or connivance in the conduct of their foreign policy, but he had never dared to take the opinion of the House on that point. He had pretended an unwillingness to disturb the Government in their arrangements for the war; nevertheless, he had brought forward a motion to deprive them of the means of cararrangements for the war; nevertheless, he had brought forward a motion to deprive them of the means of carrying on the war. That motion had been defeated by a majority of more than 100 votes. With regard to the Jews, whose emancipation he pretended to advocate, he gave or withheld his support to that measure according to the conveniences of the hour.

This answer drew upon the poor leader of the Com-

This answer drew upon the poor iscade of the commons a fresh onslaught of his antagonist, much fiercer than the first.

"The noble lord," said Mr. Disraeli, "seems to think that I am surprised that he has not quitted office; on the contrary I should have been immensely surprised if he had. I loud laughter. Many more defeats, if possible more hamiliating, and, if possible, more complete, must occur before the noble lord will feel the necessity of taking such a step as that. [Cheers.] I know the noble lord too well; I have sat opposite to him too long: I have seen him too often in the same position. Many a time have I seen him experience the most signal defeats and I have seen him acknow to office with a pairrotism and a pertinacity which cannot be too much admired. [Cheers and laughter.] With regard to the war, they had announced to Parliament that they would lay on the table all the papers on the subject, while in fact they kept back the most important part, and the country would have remained in total ignorance of what was going on, except for the revelations in the St. Petersburg Gatatte. After these revelations in the St. Petersburg Gatatte. After these revelations in the Mr. Pisraeli then proceeded to defend the Government can only have been guilty of comivance or creductry. He was quite convinced that before long that would be the general opinion of the country.

Mr. Disraeli then proceeded to defend the Government of Lord Derby, and to show that Lord John's opposition to it had been "factious." Lord John had made great sacrifices:

"He warted from the colleagues of his life, who had

"He parted from the colleagues of his life, who has been faithful to him, to take into his bosom the ancient foes, who had passed their lives in depreciating his abilities and decrying his eareer. He gave up the confidence—I may say, he almost broke up the being of that historic party, the confidence of which to a man like the noble lord ought not to have been less precious than the favor of his sovereign. [Cheers.] And for what did he do it? Because he was devoted to great principles and was resolved to carry great measures. But now, that every one of his measures had foundered, he still remained in office. As to to carry great measures. But now that every one of his measures had foundered, he still remained in office. As to his conduct upon the Jewish question, Mr. Disraeli gave

the statement of the noble lord a most unequivocal of most unequilified denial

nd most unqualified denial In fact, he left no other resource to Lord John Russell but to plead his "misfortune," and to represent the continuance of the coalition as an indispensable evil.

sell but to piesa as a historian, as an indispensable cril.

Mr. Bright thought that

"The noble lord came ont of the disension with some sears. The elements of the Government were such, that, from the day of its formation, it was not very likely that it could act for the benefit of the country. He recollected as ingenious gentleman in the House, and a great friend of the noble lord and of the Government, saying that the Cabinet would get on admirably if they could only avoid politics. That appeared to be about the course that the Government had pursued. Upon every other matter except free trade the Government appeared allogether unable to navise, to lead or to control the House. It was quite clear that the noble lord, who was by coursesy called the Leader of the House, did not lead the House, and that the House did not follow the noble Lord, and that their measures were kicked overboard in a very unceremonious manner. You have got us into a war, and you must get us out of it. Wa will not undertake the responsibility. This was the condition that they were now driven to by the Government. While they were now driven to by the Government. While they were new driven to by the Government. While they were undermining and destroying the Constitution of Turkey, they were also doing something to undermine and destroy the Parliamentary system of this country."

It may be asked of what use this system is? Domestic questions must not be agitated because the country is at war, war your tout he discussed. Then why remains Parlia-

country is at war. Because the country is at war, war must not be discussed. Then why remains Parlia-ment? Old Cobbett has revealed the secret. As a ment? Old Collection is safety-valve for the effervesing passions of the country.

KARL MAKX

WEDNESDAY, May 31.—By the morning's mail we have nothing later from the Baltic, Black Sea, or Turkey. From Athens, it is stated that King Otho has accepted Anglo-French ultimatum, and has premised to recall the Macrocordato Ministry, on condition that the allies do not occupy his country. If they persist in their intention send troops to Athens, he will withdraw the sort of his Government into the interior, and will collect his army

LATEST BY MAIL AT LIVERPOOL.

It is reported from Cronstadt that prayers were read in all the churches at Warsaw for the success of the Greek

From Vienna, Monday, May 29, the following is telegraphed: "The adhesion of the Germanic Confederation" to the Austro-Prussian treaty is secured. A Committee has been appointed by the Frankfort Diet to prepare the document of adhesion. Silistria was still in the hands of the Turks on the 25th May."

From private telegraphic accounts it is reported that the Russians are menacing Erzerum. They have recently made a compulsory enrollment of 30,000 Armenians.

From Malta we have a report that the allied ships had combarded Kaffa, or Theodosia, a Russian port on the eastern coast of the Crimea.

The English mail at Marseilles brings the Russian treaty with the Affghans. Russia promises never till the end of the world (jusqua la fin du monde) to interfore in the interior concerns of the country, in return for which promise the Khan of Khiva accords to Russia the right to build fortified harracks in the districts of Hourgani. The stations named will be immediately occupied by Russian

The Vienna correspondent of The Times telegraphs on Monday, that dispatches have been received from Shumla of May 23, which state that the Russians had been repulsed four times with heavy loss at Silistria. A private dispatch states that on the 26th the fortress had not surrendered. Tunis sends 10,000 men to the Porte.

THE BALTIC. The Journal de St. Petersburg states that on the 19th two frightes cannonaded the batteries of Willsland, and on

he 10th approached Renas, but were repulsed.

The Magicianne has brought news to Copenhagen that a portion of the fleet bombarded Gustavsvarn on the 224 without any result.

RUSSIA AND GREECE. St. Petersburg advices of the 21st say a very hostile feeling prevails against Austria.

The Daily News says dispatches were received on the 20th by an eminent Greek firm, to the effect that the King of Greece has accepted the Anglo-French ultimatum.

Odessa accounts of the 19th throw new doubts on the confident statement made in Parliament, of the existence of a blockade. Some neutral ressels at Odessa had, it is said, been chartered to load in the neighborhood, and that they heard nothing of a blockade; but, on the contrary, had been given to understand that vessels were allowed to pass into the Black Sea, unless they had coals or other naval stores on board.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SWEDEN.

Hanners, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.
The exchange of couriers between London and Stockholm is very frequent. Two special messengers passed through here yesterday-one coming from London, the other from Stockholm; both were the bearers of dispatches for the respective Governments.

It is now certain that important negotiations are pending between these two courts; they seem to be on the eve of conclusion, and we may expect to learn shortly the decisive result.

FRANCE.

Pants, Tuesday.-General Hilliers has returned. Funds 964 Gold is about 0.28 per cent. dearer in Paris than London.

LONDON.

and Dost Mahommed.

The Times ridicules the idea of the least danger for our Indian possessions arising from the treaties between the Emperor of Russia, the Khans of Khiva and Bokhara,

THE LATEST-[By TELEGRAPH.]

London, May 31-Noon.—There is very little business loing to-day, on account of the Derbyraces. Console, 91?. A steamer from the fleet brings news that Gustavavarn was bombarded without effect on the 22d. Another attack was to be made on the 24th.

THE WAR.

THE DANUBE.

Lord Ragian and Marshal St. Arnaud were to meet Omer
Pasha at Varna on May 1s, to arrange the plan of the The fall of Silistria was looked for from day to day, but

no reliable dispatch had been received later than of date 11st. On the Stock Exchange it was freely stated for some days that the Kussians had carried the fortress by storm with a less of 1,500 killed, but the statement was untrue. The loss on both sides since the commencement of the siege is estimated at 7,000 in killed and wounded, a number evidently expressed.

dently exaggerated.

According to a Russian bulletin, a series of engagements According to a Russian bulletin, a series of engagements were fought below Basardshick, on the 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th May, between the Russian division under Gen. Grotherielm and the Turks under Ismael Pasha, the latter being compelled to fall back on Paravady, and this enabled the Russians to invest Silistria. On May 21 a fierce attack was made on the outworks of Silistria which faces the Danube. According to Austrian official reports from Bucharest, one redoubt was taken, but as a counter statement that the Russians were repulsed with loss, had reached Vienna, we must await further accounts. It is certain, however, that the fortress was completely invested. The correspondent of The London Daily News says that after some partial successes the Russians met with a severe repulse on the 21st May. On the 13th they made a fierce but fruitless attack on the new fortress of Abdul Medjid, and lost 1,500 [1] in killed, whose corpses were thrown into pits and covered with quicklime.

THE BALTIC.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a telegraphic dispatch dated Copenhagen, Sunday Evening, 28th, stating that three British steam-frigates had destroyed the detached forts at Hango, with the loss of only three English killed and a few wounded. The loss of the Russians was considerable. On the 23d Admiral Napier was off Hango and was about to attack the principal fortress.

The French force now in the Baltic consists of 8 ships of the-line, namely: Inflexible, (flag-ship) 92 guns: Duquescelm, 92; Gemappes, 92; Hercule, 92; Tage, 92; Breslau, 86; Trident, 80; Duppers 80; 4 fingates—Andromaque, 80; Poursuivant, 36; Virginie, 30; Zenobie, 50; 3 steamers—Darien, 14; Souffleur, 6; Lucifor, 6; Eight other ships are daily expected to join, which will make the force of the French fleet in the Baltic 1,200 guns, and 14,100 men.

BLACK SEA.

BLACK SEA.

The fleets were blockading Sevastopol. Latest advices are to May 11. The blockading force at Sebastopol makes out the Russian force inside the fortifications to be from fourteen to eighteen sail-of-the-line, with fifteen steamers and proved freedom.

fourteen to eighteen sail-of-the-line, with litteen strander and seven frigates.

On the 11th, the Turkish fleet, under Achmet, Admiral Pasha, with Vice-Admiral Slade, was off Varna, on its way to communicate with Admiral Dundas, and afterward to proceed to the Coast of Circassia. The three British steamships, under Sir Edmund Lyons, which left the fleet on the 3th instant to cruise off the Circassian Coast, had returned with intelligence that the Russians have abandoned all their forts—(as already published.)

THE GREEK INSURRECTION. The French division, under Gen. Forey, has received orders to proceed to Constantinople instead of to Greece, and another division to occupy Greece will be concentra-

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

The survey for the defenses from Bajak-Tehekdedji to Derkos are progressing rapidly. From the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea the projected line extends 27 miles. A lake, spread out in some seasons into a vast marsh, almost joins the sea at the western end, and precludes for several miles all possibility of the passage of a hostile army. The water is four feet deep, and the bottom soft and muddy. At the other extremity another lake is situated, which would equally bar an enemy spassage, and between these two there is a line of undulating hill and valley which, though destitute of any strong natural means of defense, may be made impassable by the skill of modern engineers and the bravery of its defenders. Gen. Baragrany d Hilliers calculates that 40,000 men will be sufficient to defend it; of whom 5,000 would watch the two extremes, and 50,000 would occupy the center. It was considered that these lines, well defended, would remain a permanent defense to Constantinople.

Marshal St. Armand is commander-in-chief of the allied forces. Gen. Joussouf is to have chief command of the Bashi Bazouks, irregulars) who are to be reorganized with French officers and sub-officers. Intendent Segonville, with nine other officers, had arrived at Adrianople to make preparations for 40,000 Frenchmen expected to arrive three in course of the month.

Correspondents of the English press are prohibited from accompanying the British army.

Austrian shops are prohibited by their Government from cerrying articles contraband of war. Austrian shops on the high seas must submit to be searched; and the only Austrian port to which captured vezzle can be taken is Trieste, where they can only be sold when condemned as lawful prizes by a competent court.

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The St. Peterstury Gazette states that on 12th April the corvette Ariadne, 12 guns, and brig Orphei, 6 guns, with all their arms and stores, were presented to the Greek Government by order of Baron Meyendorff, Russian Minister at Vienna.

Netwithstanding that the British fleet is blockading Sentering the property of the property

Netwithstanding that the brinsa need to be account of vastapol, some small Eussian steamers ventured out the other night, went into the Black Ses and took an English merchantmen, which they attempted to tow into harbor. Being discovered they were chased, and were compelled to cut their prize adrift, but they themselves succeeded in

seaping back into Sevastopol.

The Montenegrins, 2,000 strong, have broken into the Herzegovina, thus violating the Ottoman Territory. They avoided the fortified points defended by the Albamans, but killed about 60 of the inhabitants and carried off 1,000 head

May 2d the Neva was free from ice and the water had risen so high that an inundation was feared. Fifteen of the seventy stone bridges that cross the Neva at St. Petersburg were to be broken down and the remainder were to be mounted with heavy cannon. For some days previous to date of the above advices, the 15th, the Emperor had been quite sick. It was reported that the vast merchant quarter of the City of Riga has just been levelled to the ground by the military authorities in preparing for defense. All the citizens, even women, youths and old men, were compelled to labor at the fortifications. At St. Petersburg great consternation prevailed.

A statement has gained considerable publicity to the effect that a French force of 12,000 and an English of 5,000 are to be landed in Sweden preparatory to that power deciaring war on Russia. May od the Neva was free from ice and the water had

THE EAST.

THE CIRCASSIAN COAST. tantinople correspondent of the Daily News

The Constantinople correspondent of the Daily News says:

The evacuation by the Russians of the entire Circassian seeboard is also fully confirmed—Anapa, Redut-Kale, and all the tewns on the coast, have been burned to the ground by the barbarous Muscovite; but Schamyl, who does not appear to emulate the singgishness of his allies, has performed pradigies already. The Russians had heaped up yast stores of provisions, forage and ammunition at Schoum Kale, where they were to have been embarked in Russian steamers and conveyed to Sevastopol, but the allied fleets prevented the Russian steamers from leaving Sev astopol, the Russians therefore decided to burn all the stores and blow up the town: but previous to carrying out this amiable intention, they philanthropically gave notice to quit to the inhabitants, whom they had so long plundered, and informed them that their dwellings were about to quit to the inhabitants, whom they had so long plundered, and informed them that their dwellings were about
to be blown up and burned. But Schamyl got news of
their intent, and sent 5,000 of his gallant mountaineers,
commanded by two of his lieutenants. Nahip Bey and
Kessil Bey, who pounced upon the Russians on the night
of the 20th, as they were about to fire the town, and saved
the place from destruction, all the stores and vast numbers
of prisoners falling into the hands of the Circassians.
Hamedy Bey, a Circassian chieftain of renown, now
reigns at Sukoum Kale instead of the Russians, who will
never reign there again, and, as poor Hood said,
"Upon their tomb it may be chistied."

"Upon their tumb it may be chisciled.

(The Czar) he reigned as long as be could reign
And then he—mizzled."

Letters of the sth inst. from Trebizond state that the dostruction of the port of Odessa produced the utmosjoy and exultation all along the Asiatic const—that salvos
of artillery amounced this happy event, and that the Turkish standard fion is on the ruins of the Russian fortresses, including Sukum Kale, all at present in possession of the Circassians. The only fortress still retained by the Russians
on the Asiatic sea board is Redout-Kale, and we expect
daily to hear of its annihilation by the steam flottilla which,
you are aware, has proceeded in that direction.

THE BLOCKADE OF SEVASTOPOL

The last news of the fiest declares a portion has gone down to the coast of Circassia to attack the forts, the rest were blockadning Sevastopol. The Russians generally every morning send out a steamer to reconnoitre: after she has gone out a little way the English send a steamer in chase; the Russian turning back to Sevastopol, to which she is chased as far loccasionally a little further; than prudence allows. The Russian theat are all a tant, top and gallant vards cressed, and, as far as can be judged, in good order. It is very monotoneus work blockading—the events of the day being merely the Russian steamer coming out only to be followed back by the English.

We are further told from Paris that Colonel Fleury has submitted to the Emperor, and with the approbation of two of the best French Generals, a plan of campaign, according to which the first great blow will be by land and sea against Sevastopol; that place and the Russian ships of war destroyed, the Black Sea, would proceed to the Battic, and, joining the Baltic fleets, and with a large force of land troops, would there continue the work of destruction.

Marshal St. Arnaud, commander-in-chief of the army of the East, Lord Ragian, and the Seraskier have set out for Varna, where Omer Pacha will meet them in council. Preparations are being made at Adrianople to receive 40,000 French troops. down to the coast of Circassia to attack the forts, the rest

THE DANUBE.

THE DANUBE.

Advices from Bucharest of the 19th inst. state that the passage of the Russian troops across the bridges at Kalarasch and above Ottenitrae centinned without interruption on the 19th. Silistria and Turtukai are stated to be completely invested by the Russians, and the division of insarty under General Soimonoff has been ordered to Rasgrad, in order to enclose Rutschuk also from the land side. Hence it is inferred that Turtukai and Rutschuk are already beseiged. At the present moment 06,000 men, of which 18,000 are cavalry, are being concentrated in the comp of Budeschil, and it is expected that a part of these troops will shortly begin operations against Traova. The whole of this intelligence comes from a doubtful source, and requires confirmation. No less than 200 popes are actually perambulating the Russian camp with images of the holy Sergius, and are trying to excite the religious fanaticism of the soldiers by every possible means. The 25,000 men who are devoted to the storming of Silistria live in a separate camp, and are preparing themselves by fasting and prayer for the assault.

The news of a battle, announced in The Daily News of Friday last as having been fought near Silistria, is confirmed. It came off on the 1st inst. lasted eight hours.

fasting and prayer for the assault.

The news of a battle, announced in *The Daily News* of Friday last as having been fought near Silistria, is confirmed. It came off on the 1st inst., lasted eight hours, was a very bloody one, both parties suffering severely. The Turks had the advantage, so much so, that General Chruleff, who commanded the vanguard of the Russians, was compelled to stop the further advance of his troops. In the meantime, provisions and ammunition were safely taken into the fortress.

In the meantime, provisions and ammunition were safely taken into the fortress.

News from Buchariest of the 18th says, notwithstanding all that has been hisherto reported to the contrary, that Little Wallachia is not entirely evacuated, in consequence of counter orders from St. Petersburg.

The Russians had completed a bridge for crossing over to the bank on the Silistrian side. If Silistria should fall by force, or gold, Loders's corps will then form the left wing of the corps operating against the Balkan.

The Frankfort Journal announces that the Emperor of Russia in person will be to the Decimal of the corps operating against the Balkan.

wing of the corps operating against the Balkan.

The Frankfort Journal announces that the Emperor of Russia in person will go to the Danube at the end of June.

A letter from Erzeroum of the 3d (in the Patric) says that agrand officer of the Shah of Persia had arrived in that town on a special mission to Constantinople. The rumor was that he was instructed to settle with the Ottoman Government the conditions of an active coop-

Government the conditions of an active cooperation against Russia. We read as follows in the Presse: "The Russians reported falsely in stating that only two men were killed by the gurs of the vessels which went to the assistance of the Tiger. We learn that three guns were dismounted, 20 cannoneers killed, 35 severely wounded, and 15 horses put have de combat. To the request of the English Admiral that the prisoners might be exchanged. Gen. Osten-Sacken answered, that he must apply to Prince Pashkewitch for instructions. The reply was, that if the men were not liberated by the 20th, Odessa would be reduced to a heap of truins." Now secretars.

GREAT BRITAIN.

We gather several points of interest from the reports of the proceedings in Parliament. Lord John Russelli in-

ted at Avignon. The bands of insurgent Greeks, who were dispersed throughout Epirus, were being concentrated near the frontier. They were still maintaining them selves, although they made no progress. The Paris Memicro, indeed announces that the French Government had received satisfactory intelligence both from Epirus and Macedonia, and that all the villages in Epirus which the insurgents had coerced have submitted to the Turkish Commissioner, Fand Effendi.

King Otho is reported to have threatened to place himself at the head of the insurgents if foreign troops are landed on his shore!—but ofcourse, he will not! It is probable, however, that he will withdraw from Greece under protest. A private letter says that at the request of the Greek Government a further delay, to May 234, had been granted to reply to the demand of the French and English Governments.

OTHER INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

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THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT SYDENHAM.

The visitors to the Crystal Palace on Saturday last must have been gratified at the wonderful change which a week's exections had effected in the interior. Order had completely succeeded chaos. The marks of the worknean had been empletely removed; the statues were all in their pinces, and the whole sweep of the design might be taken in without a single obstruction to the view. But the most surprising change of all was the transformation of the nave into a gav parterre, covered with garden beds of black mould, in which changs of brilliant exotics flow-rished, tell palms and tree shrubs reared their heads, and abundance of foliage showed itself in every direction, while here and there the statues peeped modesity through the leaves, as they might be supposed to have done in the classic groves of the olden time. It seemed truly as if "Birnam wood had come to Dunsinans," so complete was the nectamorphoses, and so general was the presence of fresh earth and flowers and foliage. We need hardly say that the winard who has effected at this magical change is hight Sir Joseph Paxton, and that his attendant sprites take the guise of sober looking workmen, wheeling most take the guise of sober looking workmen, wheeling most rose the source, has "located" during these operations in a little lantern-formed enclosure fully pinced in the open bay of the great transport, from which he may look out upon the gardens, which are gradually rising into grace and beauty under his superintendence.

To these gardens, while everything was confusion and upturned earth, and carts and wheelbarrows, and general incomprehensibleness, it would have been almost under the call the public attention; but now, when by extraordinary exertion the great design has been evolved, when those grace and beauty under his superintendence.

To these gardens, while everything was confusion and upturned earth, and carts and wheelbarrows, and general incomprehensibleness, it would have a superintendence of the call and the place of the propering of the palace of obtained from an Artesian well which is situated about 100 vards from the lower end of the cascades. It has already been sunk to a depth of nearly 500 feet, and the process of boring is still continued. An engine-house is constructed close by the side of the well, which is fitted with four fine steam-engines. Two of these engines, of 20-horse power each, are employed for lifting the water out of the well, and two others, of 30-horse power, are required to force the water so raised a distance of about 250 yards, into a large irregularly-shaped basin of two and a half acres in area. Near this basin, which is called the intermediate one, are four large and powerful engines of 40-horse power, which force the water up to the large reservoir at the north end of the building, near the Queen's entrance. This reservoir is about 370 feet square, 12 feet deep, and contains 17 millions of gallons of water. The water has not yet done its work, and two more engines built close to the wings of the building, are required to drive the water from this last reservoir up to the tanks on the top of the wings, and those which will ultimately be placed on the top of the lefty water towers. When at full work, there will therefore be required the employment of ten steam engines of an aggregate of 329 horse power.

when at full work, there will therefore be required the employment of ten steam engines of an aggregate of 320 horse power.

The programme for the opening ceremonial, which may be considered as nearly settled, will follow very closely the arrangement adopted in opening the exhibition in Hyde-park. The Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, assisted by some choral societies from the country, ranged under the baton of Signor Costa, will occupy the galleries immediately surrounding the dais. Her Majesty on her strival will be received by Mr. Laing, the Chairman of the Company, Mr. Francis Fuller, the Managing Director, SirJoseph Paxton, and the other Members of the Board. The Queen having taken the place on the dais, an appropriate address will be delivered by the Chairman, and probably a second one to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury will consecrate the opening of the people's palace by a prayer, and the intervals between each act will be filled by solemn choral music, care being taken to select such pieces as by their long-measured cadence may suit best with the sound-transmitting properties of the building. Such pieces as the Hallelman chorus and the 100th Psalm obviously auggest themselves, and the National anthem will of course follow, with the full choral force, strengthened most probably by the united voices of all the company present. Such an addition would have a stapendous effect, if not marred, as was the case in Hyde Park, by a general impression that the music was to be left exclusively to the regular choiristers. The musical arrangements will be completed with a selection of sirs and marches by the hand. Her Majesty will probably walk round the build ing, accompanied by the Prince, and attended by her suite and the Crystal Palace will thus be formally opened—it i to be hoped for a long and prosperous career.

[Daily News. (Daily News.

FRANCE.

THE SUCCESS OF THE FRENCH LOAN.

M. Bineau, the Minister of Finance, has just presented the Emperor a report on the subject of the loan of 50,000,000 francs (£10,000,000.) The operation has been

The amount of subscriptions registered was 408,315,490 francs (nearly nineteen millions steeling) so much did the enthusiasm of the subscribers exceed what might have been expected. As the loan was specified to be 250,090,000

enthusiasm of the subscribers exceed what might have been expected. As the loan was specified to be 250,000,000 francs, the subscribers for incomes exceeding 50 francs had to submit to a reduction in their amounts.

Only two months have elapsed since the commencement of the subscription, and, although only one-sixth part of the loan is due, the subscribers have paid already more than the half. M. Bineau has a right to congratulate himself and the Emperor on the success of the operation.

What a contrast this offers to Mr. Gladstone's failure. Nineteen millions offered to the Finance Minister in France—and only about one million and a half to the Chancellor of the Exchequer in Eugland.

The total number of subscribers is 99,224. Of these (6)142 paid in sums the interest of which will not exceed 50 france per annum, while 8,475 have subscribed for the minimum, 10 france per annum 27,002 subscriptions were paid in from the department of the Seine, and 71,322 from the other department and Algeria. 63,311 subscribed for the higher rate of interest, (4) per cent., and 35,913 for the lower of per cent.)

ower (3 per cent.)
It will be seen that two-thirds of the whole number of subscribers have taken shares producing less, or not more, than 50 francs per annum. Of these three-fourths inhabit other departments than that of the Seine. [Daily News, May 30.

RUSSIA.

ALARM IN RUSSIA. The Patric says: "The last letters from differs sian provinces announce that marked agitation probable in St. Petersburg and several of the seighborh in St.